



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY.—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 23, 1845.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The fearful increase of crime which marks the present era in the history of our country, is sufficient to quicken into life the dull senses, and to awaken from their lethargy the dormant feelings of patriotism. Scarcely a journal reaches our table without bringing news of some dreadful deed, perpetrated either in the heat of blood, in obedience to the dictates of a cool and settled malice, or from a frenzied and insatiable lust for mammon. The torch of the incendiary is continually consigning to ruin and desolation the fairest portions of many of our cities, the most flagrant and heinous outrages are committed upon the persons of the weaker sex, with a frequency which must alarm the stoutest hearts; whilst stealing and its thousand kindred arts to wrest from the citizen his honest earnings, have become the most common occurrences of the day. Almost every city paper comes to us crowded with the intelligence of robberies by fraud; the burglar has become almost as common an attendant of our dwellings as our house cats and watch dogs. The pick-pockets are rapidly growing in numbers, and are ever on the alert where there is the faintest prospect of gain, and have carried their profession to such an incredible degree of perfection as to have become both in name and in reality a formidable trade. As for the instance, in which goods and money are obtained by forgery, by false pretences, and by various other dishonest and disgraceful stratagems, it is unnecessary to mention them, for they have become as familiar to us as the items recorded under the marriage and obituary heads.

But our attention has been called to this subject at the present time, not by a desire to exaggerate the enormities of our countrymen, but to awaken their vigilance and to stimulate their energy in the great enterprise of checking the progress of crime. It is a fact in the economy of governments, which cannot be successfully contested, that education after all, is the grand spring of popular purification. But the benefits of this invaluable auxiliary in the work of human reformation, are rather too remote to serve our present purposes. We wish the lights of education to be broadly and munificently diffused over our land, and this will certainly correct the evil tendencies of our population. But what we desire at this time, is an antidote for crime more expeditious in its nature. We stand in need, in the larger towns and cities, of a police augmented both in its numbers and vigor. We do not refer, in making this remark, to a police which will ferret out and secure offenders, after they have already committed offences, but we mean such a police as will be enabled to anticipate them in the career of crime, and to rid the community of such noxious pests, through the medium of a preventive process. Every suspicious person who might be seen about a place, as well as every person who might be loitering about without some honest calling, and without adequate means of support, was immediately arrested and his case inquired into, and competent security required for his good behavior, where a satisfactory account of his character, occupation, and future designs might not be given, we are firmly convinced that there would be a visible alteration immediately produced in the moral tone and behavior of the vicious portions of community. This is not all; where persons have been tried for offences and nevertheless acquitted from a deficiency of proof, or owing to any other cause where there guilt was evident, if these persons were uniformly required to enter into bonds for their good behavior, it would tend largely to enhance the security of the public. And it would be well also to exact a similar pledge of fidelity to the laws of the country from those gentry who have served out their term in the penitentiary and afterwards come amongst us; as also from those who are known to have committed thefts and other breaches of the law elsewhere. Such a system of police would not only have a direct and certain tendency to relieve our cities and towns of the hateful practices of such wretched outcasts, after they had once settled in them, but its terrors would have a tendency to repel them from any place in which such a police might exist. Such places would become hateful to them in the highest degree, and they would in the course of time, rather wander amongst the Tartars, the Arab or the Cossacks,

than to hazard the inconveniences of meeting such a police.

We wish it to be expressly understood, however, that we do not mean in the slightest degree, to reflect upon our own most vigilant, faithful, and excellent police. On the contrary, we believe, that every person at all acquainted with its character, will award to it the highest meed of praise for faithfulness, vigilance and energy in the performance of its duty. All we mean to allege, is, that should our police be augmented to the point of numbers, and its obligations and powers be so extended as to reach certain cases which are not at this time embraced specifically enough, that our cities and towns would be cleansed in a great degree, of the moral abominations which now pollute and annoy them.

Thus speaketh the "moral editor" of St. Louis Organ. The scripture saith, "to unto the world because of offences; for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!"

Now all that need be said, is, that we live in the last days, and, while men kill the prophets, the evils and calamities, will increase. Punish the offenders against the lives and property of the Saints, and remember to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and righteousness will exalt the nation; otherwise ruin will ensue.

"Reproach and endless shame,"
Because you kill the Saints.

Life from New Grenada.—The brig Chaires arrived at New York on Saturday week, with advices from Carthage to the 2nd inst. All was quiet in New Grenada, and the new President is said to be making great improvements in government affairs. The session of Congress was over. In consequence of some disturbances in Guayaquil against Gen. Flores, President of the Ecuador, General Herran had been despatched with troops from Bogota to Paso, as a measure of precaution. Mr. Olinde, who was at the head of the disturbances, had sent a commissioner to New Grenada to give assurance that Obano, the murderer of General Sacra, would be admitted in Guayaquil, and requesting that the troops of the government might not be allowed to interfere in the matter.

True.—"The history of the world is well as the biography of those who have played a prominent part in its concerns, teach one great lesson, worthy of everlasting remembrance. It assures us that it matters but little what form of danger may assail man, if he be true to himself. Poverty may lay its chilling hand upon him, and freeze up the fountain of his brightest hope—disappointments may meet him at every step—affliction may strike down those who are dearest to the heart—the breath of slander may attempt to sully his name, and tarnish its reputation—still let him be true to himself—let him maintain a stout heart and a clear breast—and he will eventually outlive the storm. Let those who are struggling with "low birth and iron fortune" remember this truth—and let them remember, too, that no man can be destroyed by others without fault and weakness in himself."

Phonography.—The science of conveying ideas by sound in characters, is at the rage now; and, a still greater notion to apply it to Morse's Telegraph will, it is carried out, at once, immortal both. The Cincinnati Chronicle speaks as follows:—

Morse's Telegraph.—More Despatch. As we expected, this system of electrical communication is undergoing vast improvements. Our townsman, B. Hardinge, Esq., has taken up the subject, as we perceive by the following extract from the Saturday Evening Post, and promises to add new and wonderful facilities to this "lightning despatch." It has always struck us that some more rapid method must be devised for reading the ideas intended for transmission. Without this the operation would be limited, and consequently not profitable or popular. We shall in a day or two give a general idea of Mr. Hardinge's plan. The report of the Committee of the Institute is expected soon.

Great Invention.—We are informed by a gentleman in whom we put perfect confidence, that a system of phonetic writing has been perfected, three signs of which represent as much as can be conveyed in twenty or thirty letters of Mr. Morse's present alphabet. The system was investigated by Professors Renwick, Mapes and Meigs, a committee of the American Institute, in the city of New York, and they give it their unqualified approval. From this statement it is obvious that twenty times the expedition at present possible in writing these "light-

ning despatches," will be effected by this new process, should it answer the recommendations which it has received. The inventor is Benjamin Hardinge, Esq., of Cincinnati, and we trust that he will have an opportunity to convince the world of its practical utility.

The New Slave Convention.—The new convention between the government of France and England, and which has been signed by both parties, and the ratification of which will be exchanged in a few days, is to the following effect:

The preamble of the new treaty sets forth that the Queen of England and King of France (the parties most deeply bound to the execution of this duty from their superior naval resources) deeming that the treaties of 1831 and 1838 have produced all the effect they were capable of as desirous of forming another compact suited to the present emergency in order more effectually to repress the slave trade. They have accordingly drawn up the present treaty; to endure for ten years, unless at a period to be appointed, (which will probably be towards the fifth year) their mutual efforts should have proved insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is therefore arranged that a fleet consisting of half of steamers and half of sailing ships, the number amounting to not less than 26; and that the naval force employed by England will be of the same character, calibre, and amount, exercising simultaneously due vigilance on the flags of their respective nations. Acting in concert for this object, each may visit the stations occupied by the other when convenient, negotiating treaties with the native princes and chiefs for the suppression of the trade onlv, and bearing jointly the expenses of presents. &c., upon the conclusion of such treaties. Should the use of force by land or sea become necessary in the execution of the object in view, neither shall have recourse thereto without the sanction of the other. Notice will be given when the operation of this convention is about to commence, and from the following three months the right of mutual search must cease.

The convention is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duc de Broglie, the Countess St. Aulaire and Dr. Lushington.

Liberation of Dorr.—We hope, now that Thomas W. Dorr is again at liberty, the Providence papers will find something else to talk about. The Legislature has passed an act giving him an unconditional release. He is not to be restored to the rights of citizenship until he takes the oath of allegiance, which is probably he will not do. The Legislature will, in the end, restore him to the full enjoyment of his privileges, and Dorr very likely be the next Governor of the State of Rhode Island. So much for firmness and consistency. They are qualities which always befriended a man in the long run.—[Noah]

American Goods in England.—A London letter says that the Americans, not contented with supplying John Bull with beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, ice, wooden clocks, and numerous other articles, are actually sending over sheetings and shirtings; our "clothes," as they are termed. The following paragraph appeared recently in a London journal.

"The American brown cloths are really substantial, and to the homelier part of a community, most valuable fabrics." Manchester cloth of the same descriptions are not to be compared to them, and although the import duty upon them be ten per cent, we could wish that our agriculturists would try them and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods as well as for American grain and provisions."

Bird's Sleeping Paddle.—The Canada papers speak of this as a substitute for the wheel by which steamboats are propelled; and they give the details of its application to the government steamboat Experiment, now stationed at Panetanguishine, Lake Huron, in which they state the speed of that boat was increased, by the change, more than twenty per cent.

Remains of the Aborigines.—A few days since while the workmen on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad were excavating at the embankment at Vivants' kill, near Troy, the skeletons of about twenty Indians were found, and with them arrowheads and stone pestles, used for pounding corn. The relics were found three feet below the surface of the ground in a bank of sand. On one of them was growing a large tree, the growth of a term of years. The antiquarians of Troy have the remains, and a large report may be expected soon.

A great panic prevails in the neighborhood of Jackson, Ark. In consequence of the devastations made amongst the wheat crops by the wild pigeons. "Were the boys of that ilk 'up to trap,' the panic would be confined to the feathered bipeds.

Canals and Railroads in the United States.—Some one says the N. O. Pic has taken pains to collect some statistics in regard to the wonderful progress of canals and railroads in this country. It appears from them that previous to the war of 1812 with Great Britain, there were no canals in the United States, excepting the Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts. 27 miles in length, which was finished in 1806, and the Santee Canal, 22 miles in length in South Carolina. There are now nearly 1000 miles of canals, which have cost at least \$100,000,000.

The first railroad in this country was the short road of three or four miles in length, at Quincy, Mass., built on transport granite to the head of sloop navigation. Now there are no less than 4000 miles of railroads, which have cost no less than \$100,000,000.

Whaling Fleet.—Our whaling fleet, says the Newburyport Herald, now counts six hundred and twenty-five vessels, the greater part of which are ships of four hundred tons burthen, amounting in all to two hundred thousand tons. The majority of these vessels cruise in the Pacific Ocean. Between fifteen and sixteen thousand men are required to man these vessels, half of whom go to sea for the first time as "green hands," and return after a voyage of a fatigue and hazard transformed into sailors.

The value of the whale fleets is estimated at not less than \$25,000,000, extracted from the ocean by hard toil, exposure and danger. The estimated quantity of oil imported into the United States is about 400,000 barrels, nearly one half of which is sperm oil.

A Wild Woman.—The Caddo, La., Gazette gives an account of a woman who has lived in the woods near there for the last three months. Her husband died in Mississippi and she came to her present whereabouts on foot. She sleeps in the woods, yet no one knows where, as she never makes her appearance during the day. The Gazette says she frequently comes to the house of Mr. Polk, at a late hour of the night, when they give her what she desires to eat, and after she has satisfied her appetite, retires again to the woods. She manifests, we are told, much fear of being taken, particularly by the Sheriff. She came on one occasion to the house of Mr. Polk, and carded and spun a portion of cotton thread to mend her clothes. She is the mother of several children, and has a brother in North Carolina who is wealthy, and who, it is believed would gladly rescue her from her wretched condition. He is known to some of the citizens of this parish, and it is their design, we understand, to acquaint him by letter with her situation. She is truly an object of commiseration.

Sunday at New Orleans.—The News-papers advertised "Extra attractions," for Sunday 15th ult. viz: "Several fights between dogs, a bull, a donkey and bear; and in addition the celebrated European entertainment of the grand Pig Race, to be run for by several gentlemen, and open to all fleet of foot, who can hold what they can catch."

England's Expenses in Canada.—The regular annual expenses of Canada to Great Britain, is now not far from \$3,000,000. The rebellion of 1838, cost her \$15,000,000. The public improvements in making canals and roads since the Patriot rebellion, is over \$5,000,000. The total amount of money remitted to these Provinces since 1838, is not much short of \$42,000,000. This, however, has gone back to her to pay for British goods.

Movement of Troops.—Orders have been sent to General Taylor, at Fort Laps, near the Sabine, to march the troops under his command, amounting to about 1500, to the western frontier of Texas. This is a judicious and well timed movement on the part of our government.

Madrimony.—A few days since there arrived at Southampton, Wisconsin, in the steamer Empire, a lot of emigrants to the West, among whom were two pair of twins. Those twins were born of different parents—but under the same roof and in the same house. Each pair comprised a boy and girl; they lived near neighbors from infancy, and the same day before starting west, they were united in matrimony; the male and the female of the different pairs. They were from St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

A missionary states that the Chinese are supposed to spend \$360,000,000 a year for incense to burn before their idols. So much for Heathenism.—**Quincy Whig.**

And it is fact, without supposition, that the Americans spend about \$400,000,000, for liquor yearly to drink behind their idols. So much for Christianity.

THE MAMMOTH OF REPTILES.

In the county of Washington Alabama, not far from Mobile, the fossil remains of a monster, in the animal creation have been discovered by Dr. Albert C. Koch. We find an account of it in Dr K's words in the Mobile Daily Advertiser: it has been called by him *Zenodons Sillimanii*, in honor of Professor Silliman of Yale College: Here follows a description of the monster:

"I have succeeded in bringing to light the very nearly complete skeleton of a most colossal and terrible reptile, that may be justly termed the king of kings of reptiles. Its length is one hundred and four feet—the solid portion of the vertebrae are from 14 to 18 inches in length, and from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, each averaging 75 pounds in weight. Its greatly elongated jaws are armed with not less than forty incisor or cutting teeth, four canine teeth or fangs, and eight molar or grinders. These teeth all fit into each other when the jaws are closed, and it is clear that the animal was of the carnivorous nature. The eyes were evidently large, and were prominently situated on the forehead, giving the animal the power of keeping a constant and vigorous watch for its prey. The body had members attached resembling paddles or fins, which in proportion to the size of the animal were small, and were doubtless intended to propel the body of this enormous creature through the waters of those large rivers or seas, which it inhabited or frequented. The ribs are of a very peculiar shape and exceedingly numerous. They are three times the thickness at the lower that they are at the superior extremity.

Burning of Raggett's Hotel, and Loss of Life.

Raggett's Hotel, in Dover st., Piccadilly, London, was burned down on the night of the 26th of May, and shocking to relate, so rapid were the flames, so speedy the work of destruction, that four persons lost their lives by this calamity—namely, Mrs Round, the lady of the honorable member for Malden, Essex; Mr Raggett, the proprietor of the hotel; his daughter, Miss Raggett, aged 27; and Mrs Jones, a nurse in the service of the Earl of Huntingdon. At the time of the calamity the hotel was being occupied by several noble and genteel families who had arrived from the country to be presented at the Queen's drawing-room the next day. Amongst the visitors for this purpose was the unfortunate Mrs Round. The Countess of Huntingdon has lost the whole of her jewels, exceeding in value 13,000, and the jewels of poor Mrs Round were even of greater value.

Important from Washington—Rumored Settlement of the Oregon Boundary.

We have already had vague rumors that the Administration contemplated a settlement of the Oregon question, on the basis we have always insisted was the just one—viz: the line of 49 degrees North latitude; but the following is the first reliable announcement we have seen. It is from a gentleman of high character, who is not likely to be deceived.—N. Y. Tribune, July 4.

Washington, 2d July '45.

We have had a rumor for the last few days, that the Oregon question has been settled—the 49th degree being the compromise line. I have reason to believe it is true. "H" told me this morning he apprehended it was so. Mr Calhoun in his correspondence refused to entertain such a proposition. He contended for the 54th. Benton and many other prominent Locofocals will denounce the authors of it.

With regard to removals, they have become so common that they cease to create any sensation except among those immediately interested.

"One very likely to be well informed."
[Ed. Tribune.]

Salt.—The Oswego Standard states that the price of salt, at this time, scarcely pays for manufacturing. It has been sold as low as 86 cents per barrel. The cost to the manufacturer is 83 cents, i. e. 35 cents for the salt, 30 cents duty to the State, 20 cents for the barrel, and 3 cents for packing.

Governor Wright burned in Effigy.—The Western New York papers give an account of the burning of the Governor in effigy, by some of his own political friends in Alleghany county, who took that strong mode of manifesting their hostility to his veto.

Chain of Magnetic Telegraphs.—A circular has been published by Henry O'Reilly, one of the agents of Morse's telegraph, in which is developed the grand system of magnetic communication to be established throughout the United States, connecting the Atlantic cities with the valley of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The line will be completed to the Susquehanna at Harrisburg in December and to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring at farthest.

THE AGE OF THE LADIES.

A pleasant, cheerful, lively, generous, charitable-minded woman is never old. Her heart is as young as sixty or seventy, as it was at sixteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy, are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passions and feelings of an unsocial and ungovernable nature, which have enkindled their minds, wrinkled their spirits, and withered their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealousy, by hatred, by suspicion, by uncharitable feelings, by slander, by scandalizing, ill-bred habits, which, if they avoid, they preserve their youth to the very last; so that the child, call it an old man, or a hundred years old. There are many old women who pride themselves on being eighteen or twenty. They carry all the characteristics of age about them without even suspecting that they are old women. Nay, they even laugh and sneer, and make themselves merry with such mirth as malice can enjoy—by sarcastic reflections upon the age of others—who may step in modestly between them and admiration, or break down the monopoly of attraction which they have enjoyed for a season, either in imagination or reality. Pride is an old passion, and vanity is as grey as the mountains. They are old women that have much of either. They are dry, heartless, dull, indifferent. They want the well-spring of youthful affection, which is always cheerful, always engaged in some labor of love, which is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. They pine, repine, sigh and groan; they yawn and stretch themselves; they murmur, grumble, long, fret, frown; they snarl, snarl, and snarl. They go to bed in the morning; they breakfast in bed; they find fault with this, that and the other thing; they make even their own children run away from them and take refuge in the cellar, or the back kitchen, or any other place that may rid them of the old woman. And the children on such occasions, also call them old. By an instinct of nature. Old woman, old lady, old grim face, old gripe, or any other nickname with the epithet old prefixed to it, is as commonly applied by children to bad tempered mothers, nurses, or aunts, as pretty, kind, sweet, dear and other youthful epithets, are instinctively applied to the good-humored grandmothers, and wrinkled faces. There is an old age of the heart, which is possessed by many, who have no suspicion that there is any thing old about them; and there is a youth which never grows old, a love which is ever a boy, a Psyche which is ever a girl.—London Despatch.

U. S. DRAGOONS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

We have already mentioned the fact that Col. Kearney's regiment of Dragoons had preceded the Oregon Emigrants to the Rocky Mountains. "We have now advices from them to the 4th of June, in camp near the forks of the Platte. They consist of five companies, amounting to the aggregate of 280 men. So far they had met with no interruptions. On the 24th of May they fell in with the Oregon trail, and after that passed every day some party of Emigrants moving towards Oregon or California, with their families and flocks and herds resembling the movement of the Israelites through the wilderness. The Dragoons sent back from the forks of the Platte, two wagons, which had hauled provisions that far for the trail, and gave them directions to dislodge the remains of the late Mr. James H. Marshall, of this city, and take them to Fort Leavenworth, subject to the further directions of the family. Mr. M. was buried last year on one of the branches of the Blue River, whilst on his way to the mountains for the recovery of his health.

It is understood that the Dragoons are following the Oregon trail, to near the South Pass in the Mountains, in order to make that road safe to the emigrants. They are of course, much relieved by their presence, as they no longer apprehend difficulty with the Indians, having such an armed party on the same road with themselves. The women and children are particularly gratified.

It is further understood, that the Dragoons, after going to the South Pass, will return to Fort Laramie, on the Platte—from that point point to Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, and return to Fort Leavenworth, on the Santa Fe trail, thus affording protection to the trail to that country. It is estimated, that the Dragoons will accomplish this duty by the last of September."

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend, says the New Orleans Tropic, for the following interesting letter from his regular correspondent at Vera Cruz. It is one day later than our own correspondence published yesterday:

Vera Cruz, June 24.

A death-like silence reigns here at this moment, no business doing, except by retail and what is still worse, no money; the Navy and Military officers are all without pay, and some have thrown off their uniform in disgust.

The celebrated General Bustamante and family arrived here a few days since, in the English steamer from England, via Havana, and left some evening for Mexico. On landing, there was a disposition prevalent to proclaim him at once president; but it was suppressed by the military.

The Castle is in good order, it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in a much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able to contend successfully with any Naval force the United States may send.

The late President, Santa Anna, wife and daughter, are still in the Havana, where they will remain until the old General has an increase in his family, which is shortly expected.

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is sixty miles in the interior, for safe-keeping. This looks like making preparation. The Mexicans have lately received an addition to their small marine; three large gunboats, mounting each one 24 pounder, built in New York, well finished, and creditable to American ship-builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached, about \$10,000 each.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

AND-SO-FORTH-ANA.

God, who never errs, continues to vex this generation for their sins, and, unless there is deep repentance, the joy manifested at the martyr of the Prophet at Carthage, will turn into we, horror, calamity, fire, pestilence, famine, and war.

ANOTHER THIRD OF QUEBEC DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Another great fire broke out in Quebec on the 23rd ult., just one month after the great fire on the 28th of May, by which fully a third of the city was destroyed. It commenced about eleven o'clock at night in the back premises of M. Tessier, Notary, St. John's Suburbs, and spread with unrelenting fury until nine o'clock next morning, and its course consumed about 1300 dwellings, and at the least, rendered homeless 6000 persons!

Human aid was of no avail. The wind blew fiercely from the Northeast. Water could not be obtained to any extent, and even when had it was of little avail, owing to the rapid progress of the destructive element.

About thirty streets were laid in ruins, from this fire alone.

The flames spread as during the last fire, from street to street, by the burning flakes scattered by the gale then blowing; for, as on the 28th, there had been a previous continuance of dry weather, and at the time of the break out of the fire, there raged a violent wind from the N. E.

The Quebec Gazette says, the scene of desolation, distress and affliction, and the extent of the calamity are nearly as great as after the former conflagration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater. The population of St. John's Suburbs was about ten thousand, and the population of St. Roch had mostly found refuge in St. John's Suburbs.

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, the Lower Town from the St. Charles below Hope Gate to Cape Blanc on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the suburbs during the reign in 1775. The remaining houses in the suburbs are about as many as they were half a century ago.

Fire.—At New Bedford, a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon, in the stable of Mr. Jos. D. B. Brooks rear of Water Street, which was consumed, with its contents of hay and grain. Two houses adjoining owned by Mr. John C. Smith and Mr. Brooks, were very badly injured. Insurance on the houses 1000, which will probably cover the loss.

Loss of Life in Canada.—The loss of raftsmen on the Ottawa river the present season is enormous, eighty-one persons having found a watery grave.

Singular Phenomenon.—The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette states that the flies in that neighborhood are dying off in great numbers. They seek water, become torpid, and finally burst and die. The same thing has been noticed in several other sections of Virginia.

A fellow has been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., for breaking into a church and stealing Bibles to the amount of \$83. A spiritual thief that.

Dreadful Accident.—At Washington, on the evening of the Fourth, at a public display, the scaffolding fell at the moment of a discharge of rockets.

Mr. James Knowles, a worthy and industrious citizen, was transfixed through the heart by one, and was instantly killed. His poor wife hung on his arm at the time. Some ten or twelve others were struck, and more or less injured; though, at present, we are unable to give the names of the unfortunate sufferers. There were probably seven or eight hundred people congregated on the hundred square yards over which these missiles of death were scattered.

A colored woman was also killed; and Mr. McGee had his arm dreadfully lacerated, two children were in his arms, which were also injured.

In the course of the day, another unfortunate accident happened at Georgetown. A cannon was prematurely discharged, wounding one of the bystanders severely.

Storm at Old Point.—We learn from the Portsmouth Old Dominion that a violent tornado swept down the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay on Saturday, June 28, doing much damage to houses, windmills, trees, fences, &c., and terminated its ravages at Old Point by overturning the splendid new Dining Hall just erected by Mr. French, of the Hygeia Hotel.

Fire at Roxbury.—The starch factory of D. R. Nash, and ten wooden tenements, belonging to James Card, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, were consumed on Thursday night, 20th ult.

In some provinces in Poland, a dreadful famine is raging, and the misery of the people is appalling.

Fire.—This morning, says the Washington Union, about 2 o'clock, an unoccupied house belonging to Mrs. Biber, at the corner of F and 14th streets, was consumed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged.

Extensive Robbery.—A carpet-bag, containing \$10,000 in gold, in two bags equally divided, was sent by the American Exchange Bank of this city, to the Meriden Bank, Meriden, Conn., and deposited in the main state room, on board the steamer New Champion, on Saturday morning last.

During the passage through the Sound to New Haven, some one effected an entrance to the room, forced open the carpet bag and stole out of the bag, containing \$5,000, which he managed to escape leaving the amount marked upon it. From the fact that the thief left the other bag, as also a package of \$2,500 in bills for the Phoenix Bank, Hartford, undisturbed, it is supposed that the robbery was effected by some green hand at the business—probably by some one employed upon the boat. A special messenger from Hartford met the boat at New Haven.

Information was speedily conveyed to this city, and yesterday two of the hands on board the Champion were arrested, but as yet no clue has been discovered to the burglary. [N. Y. Tribune.]

STATE OF TEXAS.

The following official proceedings are sufficient to show, that not by might, and war, but by common consent we have gained the State of Texas. We feel gratified at this easy method of enlarging our borders. Let the good spirit continue until all America is what shall we say? whither Mormonized by truths, annexed into a perfect union, and here is the proceeding:—

Resolutions assenting to Annexation were introduced into both Houses simultaneously, and almost identical in their tenor. The Senate passed their resolution, unanimously on the 18th of June and sent it to the House. The House laid it on the table, and passed their own resolution, unanimously, and sent it back to the Senate the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the patriarchy of the resolution, and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolution of the Senate, and amend it. The House then passed it in its present form, and sent it back to the Senate, which body concurred. The following is the Resolution as it passed both Houses unanimously. It passed the Senate in one day after it was introduced, the rule being suspended for that purpose.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Giving the consent of the existing Government to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas, the Government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees and conditions, on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas; and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the Resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And Whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing Government of Texas is required: Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the Proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in Convention at Austin, on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing Government of Texas.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the Government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this Government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the Convention to assemble at Austin, on the 4th day of July, next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

On the 18th inst. in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land; lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the National Debt; read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Republic.

On the 19th, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution, relative to the introduction of the United States troops in Texas—read the first time.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, setting apart land for the payment of the public debt, &c., was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore; read the first time.

Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. Congress probably adjourned the 25th of June.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the United States troops has been adopted.

Memoranda of the conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, as agreed upon by Ashbel Smith, on the part of Texas, and Mr. Cuevas, on the part of Mexico, and the accompanying papers, as submitted to the Senate by President Jones.

1. Message of President Jones, transmitting the treaty and papers to the Senate.

2. Letter from Baron Alvey de Cyprey, transmitting to the Executive of Texas the conditions signed by Ashbel Smith, and the agreement on the part of Mexico to accede to them as the basis of a formal treaty.

3. Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace.

4. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

5. Texas engages that she will stipulate in this treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatsoever.

6. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

7. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Dated at Washington (on the Brazos), on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed,) ASHBEL SMITH, Secretary of State.

Certified copy of the original, presented by Captain Ellet.

(Signed,) ALLEYE DE CYPREY, Mexico, 20th May. BANKHEAD.

IV. Acknowledgment by Cuevas of the receipt of these preliminaries, through the intervention of Baron Alvey de Cyprey; and declares that the national Congress having consented that Mexico will accede to the preliminaries proposed by Texas, as the basis in formal treaty. May 19th, 1845.

V. Additional declaration of Cuevas, if this negotiation is not realized on account of circumstances, or because a Texas, influenced by the law of the United States on Annexation, consent thereto, either directly or indirectly, then the answer which is given under this date to Texas, shall be considered null and void. May 19th.

VI. Letters from President Jones to Baron Alvey de Cyprey, acknowledging his kind offices in bringing about the negotiation, &c. &c.

To these was appended the Proclamation of President Jones of June 4th, declaring a cessation of hostilities.

The treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by a unanimous vote, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

The following is the official announcement of the passage of the Resolution:

WASHINGTON SENATE CHAMBER, (Special Session) June 21, 1845.

Sir—In compliance with your request I herewith transmit you a correct copy of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has passed both houses of the Texian Congress. Respectfully,

HENRY A. JEWETT, Secretary of the Senate. To A. J. DENELSON, Charge d'affaires of the U. S.

Arrival from the Mountains. Mr. Weston and several other individuals arrived this week from the Mountains, via Bent's Fort on the Arkansas.

Mr. Weston went out for his health and returned with it entirely restored; he says it rained upon them for the last twelve days; they bring no news of importance, but it adds another evidence to the many we have of the salubrity of the great prairies and mountains; and that invalids can often regain their health by a trip to this region, when medical skill has failed to accomplish it. The time is not far distant when the springs and valleys of the Rocky Mountains will contain a greater number of visitors than Saratoga or Kentucky. Mr. Weston left Bent's Fort on the 10th of June. [Western Democrat.]

A PARODY.

From the New Bedford Mercury.
A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
"Fried rattles" three times a day,
And a leaky old berth for sleep,
Where the grey-headed cockroach roams,
On kindly thoughts intent,
And the racing bed-bug roars,
The way that the cockroach went!

A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
Where Jack can't tell "salt junk,"
And the dainties the skipper can keep.
We jacket night and day,
A visit from fleetest night;
The hundred and ninetieth day,
A gale—and the breakers in sight!

"What's the matter, John?"
"Why, Sam have a tittle at me and hit my head."

"Well, you are the only boy of the family on which the bible has ever been able to make an impression! Cry as long as you please."

Tie Crops. The Baton Rouge Gazette of last Saturday says: "The drought for some time past has dried up the corn and sugar cane. However, last week some parts of this parish were visited with showers highly beneficial to those in the favorite range. On some plantations one-half received repeated showers while the other half is withering for want of the same benefit."

There was twenty-five feet of water in the Arkansas river, at Little Rock, on the 22nd ult.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

Rest and Reflect.—Now, that the nation has demonstrated its sorrow and dropped the farewell tear over the remains of the great American hero, Gen. Jackson, and has also sent forth, upon the breeze, the multiplied outpourings of joy and satisfaction, for the boon of liberty, it is well to pause for a moment, and look back upon the fourth of July, and hope that the honorable men, the true patriots, the virtuous, the mellow hearted men and women that profess the religion of Jesus Christ, and finally, every one that really and sincerely means to maintain law and order, with a unity of effort, begin to enquire why it is that the blood of the martyr Joseph and Hyrum Smith has not been atoned for. Alas! ears can hear the report of the *curses*, by fire, storm, and many other calamities which have come upon various parts of the land, and, to all human appearance, must continue the substance of millions, unless the Lord can be prevailed upon through repentance and prayer, to stay his hand for a season. Will the people ask him to have mercy? Will they?

All eyes can see the signs of the times, and all hearts can understand, and many people know the Mormons are exiles in their own realm—the boasted "asylum of the oppressed"—and if there remains one particle of the "spirit of '76," any essence of the "sons of liberty," and only fire enough of patriotism to find the old paths, the voice of the people will cure the country of national suicide.

"Why will ye die?" Oh Americans, why will ye die? And as sure as there is a God who gives sun-shine and rain to the earth in due season, unless atonement is made for the innocent blood of the Mormons, shed with impunity, the wrath of an offended Creator will be poured out with mixture upon the wicked. Repent and live!

The Leather Spectacles.—Passing from our editorial closet, the other day, we saw a person with a new kind of "what shall we call them?" astride his nose! It put us in mind of old times, when we were young and went to school to an old countryman, we used to read our lesson then, in "Dilworth's spelling book," and we either read in that book, or else the old country "master" said, that he "thimbleth" fun of the righteous shall wear "leather spectacles," and die for want of bread when the Lord punishes the wicked for their abominations in the last days.

Now while we were ruminating this matter in our mind, "the person" we saw, vanished, and then came on the awful moment of thinking, and thinking, and thinking—what this strange sight meant. We thought of things good, and things bad, and especially the world in its present, unfeeling, unnatural state of supposed greatness, just upon the brink of ruin—and then that apparition with the leather spectacles came fitting and stalking along before us again—and, in an instant suddenly HE "that never errs" touched the eyes of our understanding and we understood the "vision."

Now, to make a long thing short, we have only to cut it off, and the matter is accomplished; so with our strange sight: it was a full representation or fac simile of a lying editor, reaping his reward for duplicity and corruption in this world, where he might just as well have filled the place of an honest man.

We could see through the *spook* before us, and understand all about him. He looked very much like a beef's bladder, uncommonly transparent, full of phosphoric acid, and richly perfumed with sulphur, and asafetida, surmounted with a pointed head of the green-eyed American growth, ornamented with a Scotch "brindie;" the legs and arms, resembled Dutch Bologna sausages and the whole animal, gentle reader, held in his hand a newspaper, entitled the New York Herald, by me, JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The apparition whispered to us in a melancholy tone:—"This is what I get for abusing the saints to gratify the wicked, and for acting the hypocrite, knave, and rascal in the world, when I kept my face 'oiled as if I was an honest man.' And pointing his awful image of a finger he continued.—The Courier and Enquirer's Web; the Louisville Journal's Prentice, and scores of other editors, for lying about the Mormons to make sport for a 'wicked and adulterous generation,' and for hypocrisy, smoothed over with an 'oily face,' will have to wear the 'leath. or spectacles,' and look and feel as mean and wretched as I do.

The truth.—As a people, the saints have always asked the privilege of being

let alone long enough to see what they could do, in industry and improvement. For nearly six months since the charter was repealed, with a little exception, they have been let alone, and the country around, and Nauvoo, looks like a garden; the Temple is rising; the Nauvoo house goes ahead, and every thing the saints set their hands to prospers. It was always so; when they go for a Governor, he comes, and when they go for a president, he comes. The reason is, they know the truth.

Sad news from Carthage.—It falls to our lot to announce the destruction, by lightning, of a stable, we chronicled as commenced near Carthage a few weeks since: "God, who never errs," sprinkles his hot drops where he will.

Removal of the Hodges.—By a unanimous vote of the citizens of Nauvoo, the Hodges were to be removed from the graveyard of the saints, to a place to be specially purchased for that purpose.

Our ally again.—We hail with joy the "New York Messenger" in place of "the Prophet." It is edited by P. P. Pratt and published weekly by S. Brannan.

The true course for the saints especially in the "East," is to sustain that paper manfully. Parley will open the doors into what is "to be shortly upon the earth" with a view that must meet some eyes, and touch some hearts, and we bid the concern God speed. Mormonism has the power of God in it, and the world cannot cope with it, but on the other hand, it will cope with the world. So, go ahead and prosper. Righteousness will prevail.

A supply of the "Messenger" is received weekly, and will be kept for sale at this office, at 6 1/4 cts. per copy.

The Neighbor.—We talk of improving the Neighbor, but to do so it will cost several hundred dollars; and what is the reason that our friends do not raise a few hundred subscribers?—a little cash in advance? Say? Now's the time for friendship's offering. Now's the time for "ann-xation!" Let every man annex his neighbor as a new subscriber.

We calculate to keep on hand all kinds of: seeds of the most improved patterns, manufactured in our own country, and a splendid assortment of foreign importations together with a choice lot of solemn warnings for those who can see evil afar off and hide themselves.

The Menagerie.—Hopkins & Co's Menagerie of wild beasts came in to the city in fair style about 1 P. M. on Monday, but before the last wagon had got under the "canvass," the Lord, "who holds the wind in his fists" raised such a "dust" as a rarely witness in Nauvoo, and blew down the "ten's." This accident with the rain that fell to soften "mother earth," spoiled the fun and the show. There was a sort of "seeing" at a "b't," for the showmen did the best they could under the pressure of the event, but dimes, dandies, and damsel, how the sunken-tondies' did modify their lower corders.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NAUVOO.

We are informed by a gentleman who spent the birth day of American independence in that city of fanatics, that no notice whatever was taken of it; the usual business of the place was carried on without interruption; a large number of persons were at work on their holy temple, on that day, and our informant inquired of some of the principal ones why the day was not observed; their reply was that they considered this *no land of freedom*, but one of despotism, and because they had no part or lot in the government.

St. Louis New Era.—Yet these men hold the controlling political influence in this congressional district, and the last two elections, the member now representing us was elected by their votes. How highly must the elective franchise be prized when the will of the people can be counteracted by an influence such as this? Is it strange that laws should be disregarded and trampled under foot as they have been recently, when those who make and execute our laws receive their power from such hands!—Galea Gazette.

The above quills of the inner man, pricking through hypocrite's hides, make the saints feel all over, after having been robbed of one or two millions of dollars worth of property;—been murdered and "exterminated" by executive authority from "the independent republic" of Missouri; and after having had a city charter either given or taken surreptitiously—besides the martyrdom of two of their best men while under the plighted faith of the state; yea, verily, the celebration of the fourth of July heretofore more than other people; and throughout the Union except Nauvoo, the past anniversary, by the Mormons is all chaff; stealthily forcing our guns from us in Missouri, and taking the "State arms," and cannon from us in Illinois, so,

that, had the "pimps" of the New Era and Gazette, and these in juxtaposition, their minds, we might celebrate the fourth of July with "pop guns," vote as they said for nabobs to rule over us, and, "Pleased to the last we crop the flowing food, And flit the hand just raised to shed our blood, crying freedom! freedom! O the blessings of liberty! If you lynch men to death at Vicksburg for gambling, burn a negro alive at St. Louis; persecute men for being Catholics and foreigners in Philadelphia—'tis all right."

But to show our loyalty to the customs of Cesar, we will tell a story:

A quaker had commenced building an oven out door, when a man passing inquired why he put the "mouth" of his oven in the west? "For," said he, "the wind always blows that way." Where would thee have it asked Penn's disciple? In the south was the reply, and the quaker altered it to that point. A second man came along and laughed at the quaker for putting his oven mouth in the south where the wind always blows; and said he, "I would have it in the east." The quaker shifted it to the east, and two men passing along roared out in fun, "O see that quaker with his oven mouth in the east, to catch all the east wind!" Where would thee have it, inquired the quaker? In the north by all means. So the quaker took up his brick for the third time and began the mouth of his oven in the north, when, to his annoyance, a parcel of rowdies came along and began to curse the quaker as a fool, for putting his oven mouth in the north, as a stock hole for "old Brans," &c.

The quaker, wishing to suit the "whims and follies" of the times, then sunk a cart axle tree in the ground, put on a art wheel and build his oven upon it, by which means he could turn his oven mouth just to suit the notions and vanity of those that meddled with other men's business. So the world gave the quaker credit for outwitting the men that needed tapping for the shadows, and so the Saints, if they can raise cannon enough to celebrate or not raise enough to celebrate, the fourth of July, will do a little of both next year, to "keep up appearances." Glory to God and freedom!

Go South.—The wealthy planter already preparing to go to Texas, where Negroes, cotton and sugar will flourish much better than they now do in the old States. What the renegades, which, unwieldy of justice, have companionary visitings of conscience, as to the literal re-annexation of *corpus populi*, will do, remains a secret. Mexico and California will very likely catch a few birds of passage. Some folks love the frontier.

The Biggest.—One of our Menx or rather Liverpool Mormons the other day, was giving a western chink line of a Sucker, the bigness of a this year's corn-stalk, when the sucker summed up the matter thus: "we have the biggest country; the biggest corn; the biggest river; the biggest hot days; the biggest religion; the biggest peaceable city, and the biggest foolish mob, around us, there is in the world, and every thing keeps growing bigger."

Modest.—Says a pert young lady to Mr. Legget, changing his name because it had leg in it. Mr. Runnet, have you ever set papers? "yes," but why call me Runnet? "O" says she, because it is more fashionable for ladies to attend to "daries," than "raes."

By a Gentleman direct from the Ruffs. we learn that the Superintendent of Indian affairs, failed in the attempt to treat with the Pukwamies, for their Lands in that region.—Western Dem.

This is certainly good news. What does uncle Sam want of any more wild land than he now owns? Texas is annexed; California can be; Oregon will be coaxed into the traces, or trap, just as easy as Texas; and it will be as much as the "official nobility" of North and South America, and Great Britain can do to keep Canada and Mexico, from coming and doing "likewise." Then why pay money for *will land* and shove the poor Indians again a little further from civilization?

Why not let the Indians alone? in rolling stone gathers no moss, and the United States, if the government wishes to show a fatherly care over the Indians, must gather, not scatter, the remnants, and foster them by civilization and husbandry, otherwise, the world will think Uncle Sam, like the old woman, wants only—"all the land that joins his."

"Can a woman forget her sucking child?"—On Wednesday last a woman stily slept off from the steamer "Fortuna,"

CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURE.

The department of operative industry has, within a few years, acquired an importance equal to that of some of the older arts, and, presently, are long to rival even the ancient textile fabrics in the variety of its designs and applications. The manufacture of caoutchouc has, at present, three principal branches: 1. The condensation of the crude lumps or shreds of caoutchouc, as imported from South America into compact homogeneous blocks, and the cutting of these blocks into cakes or sheets for the stationer, surgeon, shoemaker, etc. The fillets of either the Indian rubber bottles, or the artificial caoutchouc, into tapes and threads of any requisite length and fineness, which, being clothed with silk, cotton, linen, or woolen yarns, form the basis of elastic tissues of every kind. 3. The conversion of the refuse cuttings and coarser qualities of caoutchouc into a viscid varnish, which, being applied between two surfaces of cloth, constitutes the well known double fabric, impervious to water and air.

The caoutchouc, as imported in shaggy shreds, fibrous balls, twisted concretions, shoe-like cakes, and irregular masses is more or less impure, and sometimes fraudulently interstratified with earthy matter. It is cleaned by being cut into small pieces and washed in warm water. It is now dried on iron trays, heated with steam, while being carefully stirred about to separate any remaining dirt, and is then passed through, between a pair of iron rollers, under a stream of water, whereby it gets a second washing, and becomes at the same time equalized by the separate pieces being blended together. The shreds and cuttings thus laminated, if still foul or heterogeneous, are thrown back into a kind of hopper over the rolls, set one sixteenth of an inch apart, and passed several times through between them. The above method of preparation is that practised by Messrs Keene & Co., of Lambeth, in their excellent manufactory, under a patent granted in October, 1836, to a Mr Christopher Nickels, a partner in the firm.

In the great establishment of the Joint Stock Caoutchouc Company, at Tottenham, originally under the direction of Mr. Stevier, a gentleman distinguished not less by his genius and taste as a sculptor, than by his constructive talents, the preparatory rinsing and lamination are superseded by a process of washing practised in Mr. Nickels' second operation, commonly called the grinding, or, as it should more properly be styled, the kneading. The mill employed for agglutinating the separate fragments and shreds of caoutchouc into a homogeneous elastic ball, is a cylindrical box or drum of cast iron, 8 or 9 inches in diameter, set on its side, and traversed in the line of its horizontal axis (also 8 or 9 inches long) by a shaft of wrought iron, furnished with 3 rows of projecting bars, or kneading arms, placed at angles of 120 degrees to each other. These act by rotation against 2 chisel-shaped teeth, which stand obliquely up from the front part of the bottom of the drum. The drum itself consists of two semi-cylinders; the under of which is made fast to a strong iron framing, and the upper is hinged to the under one by a bolt, but bolted to it before, so as to form a cover or lid, which may be opened or laid back at pleasure, in order to examine the caoutchouc from time to time, and take it out when fully kneaded. In the centre of the lid a funnel is made fast, by which the cuttings and shreds of the Indian rubber are introduced, and a stream of water is made to trickle in, for washing away the foul matter often imbedded in it. The power required to turn the axis of one of these mills, as the drums or boxes are called, may be judged of from the fact, that it is only 2 inches in diameter, it is readily twisted asunder, and requires to be 3 inches to withstand every strain produced by the fixed teeth holding the caoutchouc against the revolving arms. Five pounds constitute a charge of the material.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the kneading operation, is the prodigious heat disengaged in the alternate condensation and expansion of the caoutchouc. Though the water be cold as it trickles in, it soon becomes boiling hot, and emits copious vapors. When no water is admitted, the temperature rises much higher, so that the elastic lump, though a bad conductor of heat, cannot be safely touched with the hand. As we shall presently find that caoutchouc suffers no considerable or permanent diminution of its volume by the greatest pressure that can be applied, we must ascribe the heat evolved in the kneading process, to the violent intestine movements excited throughout all the particles of the elastic mass.

During the steaming, quantities of muddy water runs off through apertures in the bottom of the drum. In the course of half an hour's trituration, the various pieces become agglutinated into a soft, elastic, ovoid ball, of a reddish brown color. This ball is now transferred into another similar iron drum, where it is exposed to the pricking and kneading action of 3 sets of chisel points, 5 in each set, each project from the revolving shaft at angles of 120 degrees to each other, and which encounter the resistance occasioned by 5 stationary chisel teeth, standing obliquely upward from the bottom of the drum. Here the caoutchouc is kneaded dry along with a little quicklime. It soon gets very hot, discharges in steam through the punctures, the air and water which it had imbibed in the preceding washing operation; becomes, in consequence, more compact; and in about an hour assumes

the dark brown color of stationers' rubber. During all this time, frequent explosions take place, from the expansion and sudden extrication of the imprisoned air and steam.

From the second set of drums, the ball is transferred into a third set, whose revolving shafts, being furnished both with flat, pressing bars, and parallel sharp chisels, perpendicular to it, exercises the twofold operation of pricking and kneading the mass, so as to condense the caoutchouc into a homogeneous solid. Seven of these finished balls, weighing, as above stated, 5 pounds each, are then introduced into a much larger iron drum of similar construction, but of much greater strength, whose shaft is studded all round with a formidable array of blunt chisels. Here the separate balls become perfectly incorporated into one mass, free from honeycomb cells or pores, and therefore fit for being squeezed into a rectangular or cylindrical form in a suitable cast-iron mould, by the action of a screw press. When condensed to the utmost in this box, the lid is secured in its place by screw bolts, and the mould is set aside for several days. It is a curious fact, that Mr. Stevier has tried to give this molding force by the hydraulic press, without effect, as the cake of caoutchouc, after being so condensed, resists much more considerably than after the compressing action of the screw. The cake form generally preferred for the composed ground, or milled caoutchouc, is a rectangular mass, about 18 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 5 inches thick. This is sliced into cakes for the stationer, and into sheets for making tapes and threads of caoutchouc, by an ingenious self-acting machine, in which a strait steel blade, with its edge slanting downward, is made to vibrate most rapidly to and fro in a horizontal plane; while the cake of caoutchouc, clamped or embraced at each side between two strong iron bars is slowly advanced against the blade by screw-work, like that of the slide rest of a lathe.—Ure's Supplement.

TINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.

Nauvoo, June 25, 1845-Sit

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,
Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845-4f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES!! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business; would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.

Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845-8-3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the shortest notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be understood by any shop in the city when the cash is presented.—The fact is we cannot be understood because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for cash skins, leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash skins seasonally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo.

We will tan hides on shares.
General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULHOLLAND, President,
ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845-9f

SEE HERE.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

Nauvoo, March 25-48-3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

HE undersigned will dispose of his Hau farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois; said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar lash on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

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ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI, situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49f

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-50f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa, will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C ALLEN, Nauvoo.

June 18, 1845-7f

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a licence to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.

Nauvoo, July 16-11f

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Reference.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24, -47f

REVISED STATUTES FOR 1845, AND FORM BOOK.

THIS work has been issued at this office and embraces all the laws of a general character passed by the last General Assembly, and directed to be published in the revised code published under the authority of the State, also all laws of a general nature which were not revised or repealed, and have been continued in force. These laws have been published under the authority of an act passed by the last General Assembly, (a copy of which, with the certificate of the Secretary of State that the law has been complied with, is inserted,) by which it is made evidence in courts, and given the same effect as the laws published by the State. In addition to the laws, this work contains notes of reference to decisions of the Supreme Court, and reference to alterations made from the former acts by the revised code.

There is also appended a full set of forms, embracing forms and instructions for writs, process, deeds, wills, notes, bonds, leases, indentures and nearly every instrument which is required in the practice of any officer, or the business of any person. The whole is accompanied by a complete and compendious index, much more full and perspicuous than that in the revised laws of 1835.

Agents will in a few days visit the various sections of the State, and will be prepared to supply the demand, either by wholesale or retail.

Price of a single copy, \$3.

Publishers giving the above advertisement three weekly insertions, and noticing the work, will be entitled to a copy.

CHAMBERS & KNAPP.

St. Louis, July 7th 1845-11-3w

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from

the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the great prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 19-40f

EARTHENWARE, EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children "eat them with avidity and cry for more." They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTOS	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

LAW NOTICE.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery.

WOULD give notice that he has removed his office to the corner of Carlin Parley streets, where he will always be found ready to give the strictest attention to business which may be entrusted to his care.

He would also give notice that he has the agency of large amounts of good farming lands, in the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Warren and Knox, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for property in the North Eastern States, or he will sell the same on a credit of three or four years, to those who wish to settle on the same.

He will also give one of the best bargains to any one who would wish to purchase the large brick cottage and mills formerly owned by W. & W. Law, in the city of Nauvoo; said property must be sold and will be sold at a sacrifice; those who would wish to make a good investment of their money, would do well to call soon and inquire as to the terms.

Nauvoo, June 11, 1845-9f

MERMAID.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, M. R. MAH, Glen, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Nauvoo every Friday morning, and on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the general tow. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Andrew Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 1 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo